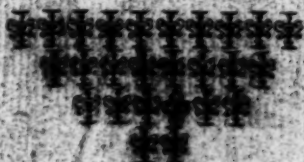


DEPOSITIONS
AND
ARTICLES
AGAINST
THOMAS
EARLE OF
STRAFFORD
Febr. 16. 1640.



Printed in the year 1640.

Shafford

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DEPOSITIONS

AND

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ENGLISH HISTORICAL TRACTS

THOMAS

BARFORD

STRAFFORD.

Feb. 10. 1640.

Printed in the Year 1640.

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ARTICLES OF the Commons assembled in

Parliament, against THOMAS,

Earle of *Strafford*, in mainteinance

of their accusation, whereby he

stands charged of high

Treason.

THat he the said *Thomas*, Earle
of *Strafford*, hath traiterous-
ly endeavoured to subvert
the fundamentall Lawes and
government of the Realmes
of England and Ireland, and in stead there-
of to introduce an arbitrary and tyranni-
call Government against Law, which he
hath declared by traiterous words, coun-
sels, and actions, and by giving his Maje-
sty advice, by Force of Armes to compell

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his

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his loyall subjects to submit thereunto.

II.

That hee hath traiterously assumed to himselfe Regall power over the lives, liberties, persons, lands, and goods of his Majesties subjects in England and Ireland, and hath exercised the same tyrannically, to the subversion and undoing of many both of Peeres and others of his Majesties liege people.

III.

That the better to enrich and enable himselfe to goe through with his traiterous designes, hee hath detained a great part of his Majesties revenue, without giving legall account; and hath taken great summes out of the Exchequer, converting them to his owne use, when his Majesty was necessitated for his owne urgent occasions, and his Army had beene a long time unpaid.

IV.

That hee hath traiterously abused the power & authority of his government, to the increasing, countenancing and encouraging of Papists, that so he might settle a mutuall dependance & confidence berwixt himselfe and that party, and by their helpe prosecute, and accomplish his malicious and tyrannicall designes.

V. That

That he hath maliciously endeavoured to stirre up enmity and hostility betweene his Majesties subjects of England, and those of Scotland.

Thar hee hath traiterously broken the great trust reposed in him by his Majesty, of Lievtenant generall of his Army, by wilfully betraying divers of his Majesties subjects to death, his Army to a dishonourable defeat by the Scots at Newborn, and the Towne of New-Castle into their hands, to the end, that by the effusion of bloud, by dishonour, and so great a losse of New-Castle, his Majesties Realme of England might bee engaged in a Nationall and irreconciliable quarrell with the Scots.

That to preserve himselfe from being questioned for those and other his traitorous courses, hee laboured to subvert the right of Parliaments, and the ancient course of Parliamentary proceedings, and by false and malicious slanders to incense his Majestie against Parliaments. By which words, counsels, and actions, hee hath traiterously, and contrary

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trary to his Allegiance, laboured to alienate the hearts of the Kings liege people from his Majesty, to set a division betweene them, and to ruine and destroy his Majesties Kingdomes, for which they impeach him of high Treason against our Sovereigne Lord the King, his Crowne and dignitie.

VIII.

And he the said Earle of Strafford was Lord Deputie of Ireland, and Lieutenant generall of the Army there, *viz.* His most excellent Majesty for his Kingdomes, both of England and Ireland, and the L. President of the North, during the time that all and every the crimes and offences before set forth, were done and committed, and he the said Earle was Lieutenant generall of all his Majesties Army in the North parts of England, during the time that the crimes and offences in the fifth and sixth Articles set forth, were done and committed.

IX.

And the said Commons by protestations, saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter any other accusation or impeachment against the said Earle, and also of replying to the answers that he the said Earle shall make unto
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to the said Articles, or to any of them,
and of offering proves also of the premis-
ses, or any of them, or any other impeach-
ment or accusation that shall be exhibited
by them, as the cause shall according to
the course of Parliaments require, doe
pray that the said Earle may be put to an-
swer for all and every the premisses, that
such proceedings, examinations, tryals,
and Judgements may bee upon every of
them had and used, as is agreeable to Law
and Justice.

The

to the said Articles, nor to any of them, and of all and every other impositions, exactions, contributions, or other charges, shall be extended to or levied upon the said Church, or any of them, as the same shall according to the tenor of the said Articles require, doe, or extend to, but shall only be due to and levied upon the said Church, or any of them, for all and every punishment, due, or to be due, for any offence, crime, fault, or delinquency, committed, or to be committed, by any of them, and in respect of any such offence, crime, fault, or delinquency, as is agreeable to Law.

The



The further impeachment of *Thomas*,
Earle of *Strafford*, by the Com-
mons assembled in Parlia-
ment.

1640.



Hereas the said
Commons have al-
ready exhibited Ar-
ticles against the
said Earle, former-
ly expressed, &c.
Now the said Co-
mons doe further
impeach the said Earle as followeth, &c.

I.

That he the said Earle of *Strafford* the 21
day of *March*, in the 8. yeere of his now *Ma-
jesties* Reigne, was president of the Kings
counsell in the *Northern* parts of *England*.

That the said Earle being President of
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the said Counsell on the 27 day of *March*, a Commission under the great Seal of *England*, with certaine *Schedules* of instructions thereto annexed, was directed to the said Earle, or others the Commissioners therein named, whereby amongst other things, power and authority is limited to the said Earle, and others the Commissioners therein named, to heare and determine all offences, and misdemeanours, suites, debates, controversies, and demands, causes, things, and matters, whatsoever therein contained, and within certaine precincts in the said Northern parts therein specified, and in such manner as by the said *Schedule* is limited and appointed.

That amongst other things in the said Instructions, it is directed that the said President and others therein appointed, shall heare and determine according to the course of proceedings in the Court of *Star Chamber*, divers offences, deceits and falsities therein mentioned, whether the same be provided for by the *Acts* of Parliament, or not, so that the Fines imposed bee not lesse then by *Act* or *Acts* of Parliament provided for by those offences is appointed.

That also amongst other things in the said instructions, it is directed that the said president

dent, and others therein appointed, have power to examine, heare and determine, according to the course of proceedings in the Court of *Chancery*, all manner of complaints for any matter within the said precincts, as wel concerning lands, tenements, and hereditaments, either freehold, Customary, or Copy-hold, as Leases, and other things therein mentioned, and to stay proceedings in the Court of Common Law by *injunction*, or otherwise, by all wayes and meanes as is used in the Court of *Chancery*.

And although the former *Presidents* of the said Counsell had never put in practice such *Instructions*, nor had they any such *Instructions*, yet the said Earle in the moneth of *May*, in the said 8. yeere, and divers yeeres following, did put in practice, exercise, and use, and caused to be used and put in practice the said *Commission and Instructions*, and did direct and exercise an exorbitant and unlawful power and jurisdiction on the persons and estates of his Majesties subjects in those parts, and did dis-inherit divers of his Majesties subjects in those parts of their inheritances, sequestred their possessions, & did fine, rancome, punish and imprison them, & caused them to be fined, rancomed, punished and imprisoned, to their ruine & destruction

and namely, Sir *Coniers Darcy*, Sir *John Bourcher*, and divers others, against the Lawes, and in subversion of the same. And the said Commission and Instructions were procured and issued by the advice of the said Earle.

And hee the said Earle, to the intent that such illegall and unjust power might be exercised with the greater License, and will, did advise, counsell, and procure further directions, in and by the said Instructions to be given, that no prohibition be granted at all, but in cases where the said Counsell shall exceed the limits of the said instructions: And that if any Writ of *Habius Corpus* be granted, the party be not discharged till the party performe the Decree and Order of the said Counsell.

And the said Earle in the 13. yeare of his now Majesties reigne, did procure a new Commission to himselfe and others therein appointed, with the said Instructions, and other unlawfull additions.

That the said Commission and instructions were procured by the solicitation and advice of the said Earle of *Strafford*.

II.

That shortly after the obtaining of the said Commission dated the 21 of *March*, in the 8. yeare

yeare of his now Majesties reigne (to wit) the last day of *August* then next following, hee the said Earle (to bring his Majesties liege people into a dislike of his Majesty and of his Government, and to terrifie the Justices of the Peace from executing of the Lawes: hee the said Earle, being then President, as aforesaid, and a Justice of Peace) did publikely at the Assises held for the Countie of *Yorke*, in the City of *Yorke*, in and upon the said last day of *August*, declare and publish before the people there attending for the administration of Justice according to the Law, and in the presence of the Justices sitting: *That some of the Justices were all for Law, but they should finde that the Kings little finger should be heavier than the lawes of the Law.*

III.

That the Realme of *Ireland* having beene time out of minde annexed to the Imperiall Crowne of this his Majesties Realme of *England*, and governed by the same Lawes: the said Earle being Lord Deputy of that Realme, to bring his Majesties liege people of that Kingdome likewise into dislike of his Majesties government, and intending the subversion of the fundamentall Lawes and settled government

of that Realme, and the distraction of his Majesties Liege people there, did upon the 30. day of September, in the ninth year of his now Majesties reigne, in the City of *Dublin* (the chiefe City of that Kingdome, where his Majesties privie Counsell, and Courts of Justice doe ordinarily reside, and whether the Nobility and Gentry of that Realme doe usually resort for Justice,) in a publike Speech before divers of the Nobility and Gentry, and before the Major, Aldermen, and Recorder, and many Citizens of *Dublin*, and other his Majesties Liege people, declare and publish, that *Ireland was a conquered Nation, and that the King might doe with them what hee pleased; and speaking of the Charters of the former King of England made to that City, hee further said, that their Charters were nothing wert, and did bind the King no further than he pleased.*

IV.

That *Richard Earle of Corke*, having sued out Processe in course of Law for recovery of his possessions, from which he was put by colour of an order made by the said Earle of *Strafford*, and the Councell Table of the said Realme of Ireland. The said Earle of *Strafford*, upon a paper petition without legall proceeding, did the 20. day of February,

bruary, in the 11. yeere of his now *Majesties* Reigne, threaten the said Earle of *Cork* (being then a *Peer* of the said *Realme*) to imprison him, unless he would surcease his suit, and said, That he would have neither *Law* nor *Lawyers* dispute or question any of his orders. And the 20. day of *March* in the said 11. yeere of the said Earle of *Straford*, speaking of an order of the said *Counsell Table* of that *Realme*, made in the time of *King James*, which concerned a *Lease* which the said Earle of *Cork* claimed in certaine rectories or tithes which the said Earle of *Cork* alleadged to be of no force, said, That he would make the said Earle and all *Ireland* know, so long as he had the Government there, any *Act* of *State*, there made, or to be made, should be as binding to the subjects of that *Kingdome*, as an *Act* of *Parliament*. And did question the said Earle of *Cork* in the *Castle Chamber*, upon pretence of breach of the said order of *Counsell Table*, and did sundry other times, and set upon sundry other occasions, by his words and speeches arrogate to himselfe a power above the fundamentall lawes, and established Government of that *Kingdome*, and scorned the said Lawes and established Government.

V. That

That according to such his declarations and speeches, the said Earle of *Strafford* did use and exercise a power above; and against, and to the subversion of the said fundamentall Lawes, and established government of the said Realme of *Ireland*, extending such his power to the goods, free-holds, inheritances, Liberties, and lives of his Majesties Subjects of the said Realme, &c. The said Earle of *Strafford* the 12. day of *December*, Anno Dom. 1635. in the time of full peace, did in the said Realme of *Ireland*, give and procure to be given against the Lord *Mount-Norris* (then and yet a Peere of *Ireland*, and then Vice-Treasurer and receiver generall of the Realme of *Ireland*, and one of the principall Secretaries of State, and Keeper of the Privy Signet of the said Kingdome, a sentence of death by a Councell of warre called together by the said Earle of *Strafford*, without any warrant or authority of Law, or offence deserving any such punishment. And hee the said Earle did also at *Dublin* within the said Realme of *Ireland*, in the moneth of *March*, in the 14. year of his Majesties Reigne without any legall or due proceedings or tryall, give or cause to be given, a sentence of death against one other of his
Majesties

Majesties Subjects, whose name is yet unknowne, and caused him to be put to death in execution of the said sentence.

VI.

That the said Earle of *Strafford* without any legall proceedings, and upon a paper Petition of *Richard Ralstone*, did cause the said Lord *Mount-Norris* to be disseized and put out of possession of his free-hold & inheritance of his *Mannor and Tymore* in the Countrey of *Armagh*, in the Kingdome of *Ireland*, the said Lord *Mount-Norris* having bin two yeares before in quiet possession thereof.

VII.

That the said Earle of *Strafford*, in the Terme of Holy Trinitie, in the 13. yeare of his now Majesties Reigne; did cause a case commonly called the case of *Tenures upon defective titles*, to be made and drawne up without any jury or tryall, or other legall processe, and without the consent of parties, and did then procure the Judges of the said Realme of *Ireland* to deliver their opinions and resolutions to that case, and by colour of such opinion, did without any legall proceeding, cause *Thomas Lord Dillon*, a Peere of the said Reim of *Ireland*, to be put out of possession

possession of divers Lands and Tenements, being his free hold in the County of Mayo and Roscommon, in the said Kingdome, and divers others of his Majesties subjects to be also put out of possession, and disseized of their free hold by colour of the same resolution, without legall proceedings, whereby many hundreds of his Majesties subjects were undone, and their families utterly ruined.

VIII.

That the said Earle of Sarroford upon a petition of Sir John Gifford Knight, the first day of February, in the said 13. yeare of his Majesties Reigne, without any legall processe, made a Decree or order against Adam Viscount Loftes of Elie, a Peere of the said Realme of Ireland, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and did cause the said Viscount to be imprisoned and kept close prisoner on pretence of disobedience to the said decree or order.

And the said Earle without any authority, and contrary to his Commission, required and commanded the said Lord Viscount to yeeld unto him the great Seale of the Realme of Ireland, which was then in his custody, by his Majesties command, and

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and imprisoned the said Chancellor for
not obeying such his command.

And without any legall proceedings,
did in the same thirteenth yeare imprison
George Earle of Kildare, a Peere of Ireland,
against law, thereby to enforce him to
submit his title to the Mannor and Lord-
ship of Castle Leigh in the Queenes Coun-
ty, (being of great yearly value) to the
said Earle of Straffords will and pleasure,
and kept him a yeare prisoner for the
said cause, two months whereof he kept him
close prisoner, and refused to enlarge him, nor
withstanding his Majesties Letters for his
enlargement to the said Earle of Strafford
directed on his behalf.

And upon a Petition exhibited in Oc-
tober, 1635. by Thomas Hibbotts against dame
Mary Hibbotts Widdow, to him the said
Earle of Strafford, the said Earle of Straf-
ford recommended the said Petition to the
Counsell Table of Ireland, where the
most part of the Counsell gave their vote
and opinion for the said Lady, but the said
Earle finding fault herewith, caused a writ
order to be granted against the said Lady,
and threatened her, that if she refused to
submit thereunto, he would imprison her,

and fine her five hundred pound; that if she continued obstinate, she would continue her imprisonment, and double her fine every month by month, wherof she was enforced to relinquish her estate in the land questioned in the said Petition, which shortly was conveyed to Sir *Robert Meredith*, to the use of the said Earle of *Strafford*.

And the said Earle in like manner did imprison divers others of his Majesties subjects upon pretence of disobedience to his orders and decrees, and other illegall commands by him made for pretended debts, titles of Lands, and other causes in an arbitrary and extrajudiciall course, upon Paper Petitions to him preferred, and no other cause legally depending.

That the said Earle of *Strafford* the sixteenth day of *Febr.* in the 12. yeare of his most Majesties Reign, assuming to himselfe a power above and against Law, took upon him by generall warrant under his hand, to give power to the Lord Bishop of *Down*, and *Constance*, *Gloucester*, and *Catholics*, and their severall Officers thereto to be appointed, to attach and Arrest the Bodies

of

of all such of the meaner and poorer sort, where after citation should either refuse to appeare before them, or appearing should omit, or deny to performe, or undergo all lawfull decrees, sentences, and orders, issued, imposed or given out against them, and them, to commit and keepe in the next Gaole untill they should either performe such seateces, or put in sufficient Baile to shew some reason before the Counsell Table, of such their contempt and neglect; and the said Earle, the day and yeare last mentioned, signed and issued a Warrant to that effect, and made the like Warrant to send all other Bishops and their Chancellors in the said Realme of Ireland to the same effect.

X.

That the said Earle of *Strafford* being Lord Lieutenant, or Deputy of *Ireland*, procured the Customes of the *Marchandize* exported out, and imported into that Realme to be farmed to his owne use.

And in the ninth yeare of his now Majesties Reigne, he having then interest in the said Customes (to advance his owne gaine and lucre) did cause and procure the ma-

five commodities of *Ireland* to be rated in the booke of Rates for the Customes (according to which the customes were usually gathered) at farre greater values and prices, then in truth they were worth; (that is to say) every hide at 20. shillings, which in truth was worth but five shillings, every stone of Wooll at thirteen shillings foure pence, though the same ordinarily were worth but five shillings, at the utmost but 9. shillings; by which meanes the custom which before was but a twentieth part of the true value of the commodity, was enhanced sometimes to a fift part, and sometimes to a fourth, & sometimes to a third part of the true value, to the great oppression of the subjects, and decay of *Marchandize*.

X I.

That the said Earle, in the ninth yeere of his now Majesties Reign, did by his own will and pleasure, and for his owne lucre, reſtaine the exportation of the commodities of that Kingdom without his licence, as namely *Pipe-staves*, and other commodities, and then raised great sums of money for licencing of exportation of those commodities, and dispensation of the said reſtraints imposed on them, by which means

the

the *Pipe-staves* were raised from foure pound ten shillings ; or 5 pound per thousand to ten pound and sometimes eleven pound per thousand, and other commodities were iahanced in the like proportion, and by the same meanes by him the said Earle.

XII.

That the said Earle being Lord Deputy of Ireland, on the ninth day of Jan. in the thirteenth yeere of his Majesties Reigne, did then under colour to regulate the Importation of Tobacco into the said Realme of Ireland, issue a Proclamation in his Majesties name, prohibiting the importation of Tobacco without licence of him and the Counsell, there from and after the first day of May, Anno Dom. 1638, after which restraint, the said Earle, notwithstanding the said restraint, caused divers great quantities of Tobacco to be imported to his owne use, and fraughted divers ships with Tobacco, which he imported to his owne use : and that if any ship brought Tobacco into any Port there, the said Earle and his Agents used to buy the same to his owne use, at their owne price. And if that the owners refused to let him have the same at under values, then they were not permitted to vent the same ;
by

by which undue meanes the said Earle having gotten the whole Trade of Tobacco, into his owne hands, hee sold it at great and excessive prices, such as he list to impose for his owne profit.

And the more to assure the said Monopoly of Tobacco, he the said Earle on the 23. day of February, in the thirteenth yeare aforesaid, did issue another Proclamation, commanding that none should put to sale any Tobacco by whole-sale, from and after the last day of May, then next following, but what should bee made up into Rolls, and the same sealed with two seales by himselfe appointed, one at each end of the Roll. And such as was not sealed to be seized; appointing fixe pence the pound for a reward to such persons as should seize the same: and the persons in whose custody the unsealed Tobacco should be found to be committed to Gaole, which last proclamation was covered by a pretence of the restraining of the sale of unwholesome Tobacco, but it was truly to advance the said Monopoly.

Which Proclamation the said Earle did rigorously put in execution, by ceazing the goods, fining, imprisoning, whipping, and putting in the offenders against the same Proclamation

clamoration on the pillory, as namely, *Bartolby Hubbard, Edmund Coven, John Tamen,* and divers others; &c. made the Officers of State, and Iustices of Peace, and other Officers to serve him in compassing and executing these unjust and undue courses. By which cruelties and unjust Monopolies, the said Earle raised 100000 pounds *per annum* gain to himselfe. And yet the said Earle though hee enhanced the Customes where it concerned the Merchants in generall, yet drew downe the impost formerly taken on Tobacco from sixe pence the pound to 3 pence the pound, it being for his owne profit so to doe. And the said Earle, by the same and other rigorous and undue meanes, raised severall other Monopolies and unlawfull exactions for his owne gaine, *viz.* one Starch, Iron pots, Glafes, Tobacco pipes, and severall other commodities.

XIIII That flax being one of the principall and native Commodities of that Kingdome of *Ireland*, the said Earle having gotten great quantities thereof into his hands, and growing on his owne Lands, did issue out severall *Præclamations*, *viz.* one dated the one and twentieth day of *May*, in the eleventh of his

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Majesties reign, and the other dated the one and thirtieth of *January* in the same yeare, thereby prescribing and enioyning the working of Flax into Yarn and Thread, and the ordering of the same in such waies, wherein the Natives of that Kingdome were unpractised and unskillfull: which Proclamations issued where, by his Commands and Warrants to his Majesties Iustices of Peace and other Officers, and by other rigorous meanes put in execution, and the Flax wrought or ordered in other manner then as the said Proclamation prescribed, was seized and employed to the use of him and his agents, and thereby the said Earle endeavoured to gain, and did gain in effect the sole sale of that native commodity.

XI. V. 19. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

That the said Earle of *Strafford*, by Proclamation dated the sixteenth day of *October*, in the fourteenth yeare of his Majesties raigne, did impose vpon the Owners, Masters, Purfers, and Boat swaines of every ship, a new and unlawful oath, viz. that they (two or more of them) immediately after the arrivall of any Ship within any Port or Creek in the said Kingdome of *Ireland*, should give in a true invoice of the outward bulke of
Wares

Wares and Merchandises, and number of goods, and the qualities and condition of the said goods, as farre as to them should be knowne, the names of the severall Merchants proprietours of the said goods, and the places from whence they were freighted, and whither they were bound to discharge, which Proclamation was accordingly put in execution, and sundry persons enforced to take the said unlawfull Oath.

That the said Earle of *Strafford* trayte-
rously and wickedly devised and contrived
by force of Armes in a warlike manner to
subdue the Subjects of the said Realme of
Ireland, to bring them vnder his tyrannicall
power and will, and in pursuance of his wic-
ked and trayterous purposes aforesaid, the
said Earle of *Strafford* in the eighth yeare of
his Majesties raigne, did by his owne autho-
rity, without any warrant or colour of Law,
tax and impose great summes of money up-
on the Townes of *Baltimore*, *Bandenbridge*,
Talowe, and divers other Townes and pla-
ces in the said Realme of *Ireland*, and did
cause the same to be levied upon the Inhabi-
tants of those Townes by troopes of Souldi-
ers, with force and armes, in a warlike man-
ner.

ner, And on the ninth day of *March*, in the twelfth yeare of his now Majesties Raigne, trayterously did give authority unto *Robert Savile a Serjeant at Armes*, and to the Captaines of the Companies of souldiers, in severall parts of that Realme, to send such numbers of Souldiers to lye on the Lands and Houses of such as would not conform to his orders, untill they should render obedience to his said orders and warrants, and after such submission (and not before) the said souldiers to returne to their Garrisons. And did also issue the likewarrants unto divers others, which Warrants were in warlike manner, with force and Armes put in execution accordingly, and by such warlike meanes did force divers of his Majesties subjects of that Realme to submit themselves to his unlawfull commands.

And in the said twelfth yeare of his Majesties Raigne, the said Earle of *Strafford* did trayterously cause certaine troupes of horse and foote, armed in warlike manner, and in warlike array, with force and armes, to expell *Richard Butler* from the possession of *Castle-Cumber*, in the Territory of *Idough*, in the said Realme of *Ireland*, and did likewise and in like warlike manners, expell divers of his Majesties Subjects from their houses, families

lies and possessions, at namely Edward Brannan, Owen Oberman, Patrick Oberman, Sir Cyrian Horsfield, and divers others, to the number of about a hundred families, and tooke and imprisoned them and their wives, and carryed them prisoners to Dublin, and there detained them untill they did yeeld up, surrender, or release their respective estates and rights.

And the said Earle, in like warlike manner, hath, during his government of the said Kingdome of Ireland, subdued divers others of his Majesties subjects ease to his will, and thereby and by the meanes aforesaid, hath killed many within the said Realme, against his Majesty and his liege people of that Kingdome.

XVI.

That the said Earle of Strafford, the two and twentieth of February, in the seventh yeare of his now Majesties Reigne, intending to oppresse the said subjects of Ireland, did make a proposition, and obtained from his Majesty an allowance, that no complaint of iniustice or oppression done in Ireland, should be received in England, against any, unlessse it first appeared, that the party made first this

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addresse

address to him the said Earle; and the said
 Earle having by such usurped tyrannicall and
 exorbitant power, expressed in the former
 Articles destroyed the Peeres and other sub-
 jects of that Kingdome of Ireland, in their
 lives, consciences, land, liberties, and estates,
 the said Earle to the intent the better to main-
 taine and strengthen his power, and to bring
 the people into a disaffection of his Majesty,
 as aforesaid, did use his Majesties name in
 the execution of his said power. And to pre-
 vent the subjects of that Realme of all means
 of complaints to his Majesty, and of redresse
 against him and his agents, did issue a Pro-
 clamacion bearing date the seventeenth day
 of September, in the eleventh yeare of his
 Majesties reigne, thereby commanding all
 the Nobility, undertakers and others, who
 held estates and offices in the said kingdome
 (except such as were employed in his Maje-
 sties service, or attending in England by his
 speciall command) to make their personall
 residence in the said Kingdome of Ireland,
 and not to depart thence without licence of
 himselfe. And the said Earle hath since issued
 other Proclamations to the same purpose,
 by means whereof the subjects of the said
 Realme are restrained from seeking redresse
 against the oppressions of the said Earle
 without his licence: which Proclamacion the
 said

saide Earle hath by severall rigorous wayes, as
by fine, imprisonment, and otherwise, put in
execution on his Maiesties subiectes, as namely
by one ~~John~~ ^{Thomas} ~~Barry~~, and others, who came
over easily to complaine of the exorbitances
and oppressions of the said Earle.

XVII.

That the said Earle having by such meanes
as aforesaid, subverted the government and
lawes of the Kingdome of Ireland, did in
March in the sixteenth yeare of his Maiesties
Reigne, in scandall of his Maiesty, of all his
Kingdomes, and in further execution of his
wicked purposes aforesaid, speaking of the
Armies in Ireland, declares that his Maiesty
was so well pleased with the Army of Ire-
land, and the consequence thereof, that his
Maiesty would certainly make the same a
pattern for all his three Kingdomes.

That the said Earle of Strafford, for the
better effecting of his traitorous designs, and
wicked purposes, did endeavour to make de-
pendency upon himselfe of the Papists in
both Kingdomes of England and Ireland,
and so that end during the time of his govern-
ment,

ment in *Ireland*, he restored divers *Frieries* and *Masse-houses* (which had bin formerly suppressed by the precedent Deputies of that Kingdoms, two of which houses were in the City of *Dublin*, and had bin assigned to the use of the University there) to the pretended owners thereof, who have since employed the same to the exercise of the Popish Religion.

And in the month of May and June last, the said Earle did raise an Army in the said Kingdom of Ireland, consisting of eight thousand foot, all of which, except one thousand or thereabouts, were Papists: and the said one thousand were drawn out of the old Army there consisting of two thousand foot, and in their place there were a thousand Papists, or thereabouts, put into the said old Army by the said Earle.

And the more to ingage and tye the new Army of Papists to himselfe, and to encourage them, and to discourage and weare out the old Army, the said Barke did so provide; That the said new Army of Papists were duly paid, and had all necessities provided for them, and permitted the exercise of their Religion, but the said old Army went for the space of one whole year, and upwards unpaid, and busied to enquire what should

And that the said Earle being appointed a Commisſioner within eleven ſeverall Counties in the Northern parts of *England*, for compounding with Recuſants for their forfeitures due to his Maſtie, which commiſſion beareth date the eight day of July in the fifth yeare of his Maſties Reigne that now is, and being alſo receiver of the compoſition money thereby ariſing and of other debts, duties, and penalties for his Maſties uſe, by Letters Parents, dated the ninth day of the ſaid July: hee, to engage the ſaid Recuſants to him, did compound with them at lowe and under rates, and provided that they ſhould bee diſcharged of all proceedings againſt them, in all his Maſties Courts, both temporall and eccleſiaſtical, in manifeſt breach of and contrary to the Lawes and Statutes of this Realme, in that behalfe eſtabliſhed.

XIX.

That the ſaid Earle having taxed and levied the ſaid impoſitions, and raiſed the ſaid Monopolies, and committed the ſaid oppreſſions in his Maſties name, and as by his Maſties Royall command, hee the ſaid Earle in May the fifteenth yeare of his

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Maſties

Majesties Reigne, did of his owne authority contrive and frame a new and unusuall oath, by the purport whereof among many other things; the party taking the said oath, was to sweare that hee should not protest against any of his Majesties Royall commands, but submit themselves in all obedience thereunto. Which oath he so contrived to enforce the same on the subjects of the Scottish Nation inhabiting in Ireland, and out of a hatred to the said Nation, and to put them to a discontent with his Majesty and his government there, and compelled divers of his Majesties said subjects there to take the said oath, some hee grievously fined and imprisoned, and others he destroyed and exiled, and namely, the 10. of October, *Anno Dom: 1639.* he fined *Henry Steward* and his wife, who refused to take the said oath five thousand pounds a peece, & their two daughters & *James Gray* three thousand pounds a peece, and imprisoned them for not paying the said fines. The said *Henry Stewards* wife and daughters & *James Gray*, being the Kings liege people of the Scottish Nation, and divers others he used in the like manner, and the said Earle upon that occasion did declare, that the said oath did not onely oblige them in point of allegiance

giance to his Maieſty, and acknowledgement of his Supremacy onely, but to the Ceremonies & government of the Church eſtabliſhed, or to be eſtabliſhed by his Maieſties royall Authority; and ſaid, that the refuſers to obey, he would proſecute to the blood.

XX.

That the ſaid Earle in the 15. and 16. yeeres of his Maieſties reigne, and divers yeeres paſt, laboured and endeavoured to beget in his Maieſtie an ill opinion of his Subjects, namely, thoſe of the Scottiſh nation, and divers and ſundry times, and eſpecially ſince the pacification made by his Maieſty with his ſaid ſubjects of Scotland in ſummer, in the fifteenth yeere of his Maieſties reigne; he, the ſaid Earle did labour and endeavour to perſwade, incite, and provoke his Maieſty to an offensive warre againſt his ſaid ſubjects of the Scottiſh Nation: and the ſaid Earle, by his counſell, actions, and endeavours, hath beene and is a principall and chiefe incendiary of the warre and diſcord betweene his Maieſty and his Subjects of England, and the ſaid Subjects of Scotland, and hath declared,

and advised his Majestie, that the demand made by the Scots in this Parliament were a sufficient cause of warre against them. The said Earle having formerly expressed the height & rancor of his minde towards his subjects of the Scottish Nation, viz. the tenth day of October, in the fifteenth yeare of his Majesties reigne, hee said that the Nation of the Scots were rebels, and traytors; and he being then about to come to England, he then further said, that if it pleased his Master (meaning his Majestie) to send him backe againe, hee would roote out of the said Kingdome (meaning the Kingdome of Ireland) the Scottish Nation both root and branch. Some Lords, and others who had taken the said oath in the precedent Article onely excepted: and the said Earle hath caused divers of the said Ships and goods of the Scots to be stayed, seized, and molested, to the intent to set on the said warre.

XXI.

That the said Earle of *Strafford*, shortly after his speeches mentioned in the last precedent Article, to wit, in the fifteenth yeere of his Majesties Raig, came into this Realme

Realme of England; and was made Lord
 Lievtenant of Ireland, and continued his
 government of that Kingdome by a Depu-
 ty: At his arrivall here, finding that his
 Majesty with much wisedome and good-
 nesse had composed the troubles in the
 North, and had made a pacification with
 his Subjects of Scotland; hee laboured by
 all meanes to procure his Majestie to breake
 that pacification, incensing his Majesty a-
 gainst his Subjects of that Kingdome; and
 the proceedings of the Parliament there.
 And having incensed his Majestie to an of-
 fensive warre against his said Subjects of
 Scotland, by Sea and by Land; and by
 pretext thereof, to raise Forces for the
 maintenance of that warre: hee counsel-
 led his Majestie to call a Parliament in Eng-
 land; yet the said Earle intended, if the
 said proceedings of that Parliament should
 not bee such as would stand with the said
 Earle of Stafford mischievous designes,
 hee would then procure his Majestie to
 breake the same, and by waies of force
 and power to raise monies upon the said
 Subjects of this Kingdome.

And for the encouragement of his Ma-
 jesty to hearken to his advice, he did before

his Majesty and his Privie Councell, then sitting in Counsell, make a large Declaration, that he would serve his Majesty in any other way, in case the Parliament should not supply him.

XXII.

That in the moneth of March, before the beginning of the last Parliament, the said Earle of *Strafford* went into Ireland, and procured the Parliament of that Kingdome to declare their assistance in a warre against the Scots. And gave directions for the raising of an Army consisting of 8000 foot, and 1000 horse, being for the most part Papists, as aforesaid. And confederating with one *Sir George Radcliffe*, did together with him the said *Sir George*, trayterously conspire to imploy the said Army for the ruine and destruction of the Kingdome of England, and of his Majesties Subjects, and of altering and subverting of the fundamentall Lawes of this Kingdome.

And shortly after, the said Earle of *Strafford* returned into England, and to sundry persons declared his opinion to be, *that his Majesty should first try the Parliament here,*
and

and if that did not supply him according to his occasions, he might then use his Prerogative as he pleased, to Levie what he needed, and that he should be acquitted both of God and man, if he tooke some other courses to supply himselfe, though it were against the will of his Subjects.

XXIII.

That upon the thirteenth day of Aprill last, the Parliament of England met, and the Commons house (then being the representative Body of all the Commons in the Kingdome) did according to the trust reposed in them, enter into debate and consideration of the great grievances of this Kingdome, both in respect of Religion, and the publike Libertie of the Kingdome; and his Majesty referring chiefly to the said Earle of *Strafford*, and the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the ordering and disposing of all matters concerning the Parliament: He the said Earle of *Strafford*, with the assistance of the said Archbishop, did procure his Majesty, by sundry speeches and messages, to urge the said Commons house to enter into some resolution for his Majesties supply, for maintenance of his warre
against

against his Subjects of Scotland, before any course was taken for the reliefe of the great and pressing grievances, wherewith this Kingdome was then afflicted. Whereupon, a demand was then made from his Majesty, of twelve Subsidies, for the release of Ship-money onely; and while the said Commons then assembled (with expressions of great affection to his Majesty and his service) were in debate and consideration of some supply, before resolution by them made, He the said Earle of *Strafford*, with the helpe and assistance of the said Archbishop, did procure his Majesty to dissolve the last Parliament, upon the fifth day of May last: and upon the same day, the said Earle of *Strafford* did treacherously, falsely, and maliciously endeavour to incense his Majesty against his loving and faithfull Subjects, who had been members of the said house of Commons, by telling his Majesty, they had denied to supply him. And afterward upon the same, did treacherously and wickedly counsell and advise his Majesty to this effect, *viz.* that having tryed the affections of his people, he was loose and absolved from all Rules of government, and was to doe every thing that power would admit, and that his Majesty had tryed

tryed all wayes, and was refused, and should bee
acquitted both of God and man; and that Hee
had an Army in Ireland (meaning the Army
above mentioned, consisting of Papists, his
dependants, as is aforesaid) which Hee
might employ to reduce this Kingdome to obedi-
ence.

XXIV.

That in the same moneth of May, He the
said Earle of Strafford, fallly, treacherously,
and maliciously, published and declared
before others of his Majesties Privie coun-
cell, that the Parliament of England had for-
faken the King, and that in denying to sup-
ply the King, they had given him the ad-
vantage to supply himselfe by other wayes:
and divers other times Hee did maliciously,
wickedly, and fallly publish and declare,
that seeing the Parliament had refused to
supply his Majesty in the ordinary and usuall
way: the King might provide for the
Kingdome in such wayes as hee should hold
fit, and that he was not to suffer himselfe to
be mastered by the frowardnesse of the peo-
ple.

And having so maliciously slandered the

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said

said house of Commons, he did with the helpe and advice of the said Archbishoppe of *Canterbury* and the Lord *Kinch*, late Lord Keeper of the great Seale of England: cause to be printed, and published in his Majesties name, a false and scandalous booke, entitled, *His Majesties Declaration* of the causes that mooved him to dissolve the last Parliament, full of bitter and malicious invectives, and false, and scandalous aspersions against the said house of Commons.

XXV.

That not long after the dissolution of the said last *Parliament*, (viz. In the monethes of *May* and *June*) he the said Earle of *Strafford* did advise the King to goe on rigorously in leavying of the Ship-Money, and did procure the Sheriffes of severall Counties to be sent for, for not levying the ship-money, divers of which were threatned by him to be sued in the Starchamber, and afterwards by his advice were sued in the Starchamber, for not levying the same, and divers of his Majesties loving subjects were fear for and imprisoned by his advice, about that and other illegall payments.

And

And a great loane of a hundred thousand pounds was demanded of the City of London, and the Lord Major and the Aldermen and the Sherifffes of the said City, were often sent for by his advice to the Councel Table, to give an account of their proceedings in raising of Ship-money, & furthering of that loane, & were required to certifie the names of such Inhabitants of the said City as were fit to lend, which they with much humility refusing to doe, he the said Earle of *Strafford* did use these or the like speeches: *viz.* That they deserved to be put to Fine and Ransom, and that no good would be done with them, till an example were made of them, & that they were laid by the heeles, and some of the Aldermen hanged up.

XXVI.

That the said Earle of *Strafford* by his wicked counsell having brought his Majesty into excessive charges without any just cause, he did in the moneth of July last (for the support of the said great charges) counsell and approve two dangerous and wicked Projects: *viz.*

To seize upon the Bullion and the Money
in the Mint.

And to imbase his Majesties Coin with
the mixtures of Brasse.

And accordingly hee procured one hundred and thirty thousand pounds, which was then in the Mint, and belonging to divers Merchants, strangers and others, to be seized on and stayed to his Majesties use. And when divers Merchants of London, owners of the said Bullion, came to his howse to let him understand the great mischiefe that course would produce here, and in other parts, what prejudice it would be to the Kingdome, by discrediting the Mint, and hindring the importation of Bullion: he the said Earle told them, that the City of London dealt undutifully and unthankfully with his Majesty, and that they were more ready to helpe the Rebell, then to helpe his Majesty: and that if any hurt came to them, they might thanke themselves: and that it was the course of other Princes, to make use of such monies to serve their occasions.

And when in the same month of Iuly the
Officers of his Majesties Mint came to him,
and

and gave him divers reasons against the im-
basing of the said money, he told him that
the French King did use to send Commissioners
of Horse with Commission to search into
mens estates, and to peruse their accompts,
that so they may know what to levy of them
by force, which they did accordingly. Evie:
and turning to the Lord Cottington then pre-
sent, said, *This is a la poise worthy his
Lordships considerations*.

XXVII.

That in or about the month of August last
he was made Lieutenant general of all his
Majesties forces in the Northerne parts
against the Scots, and being at Yorke did in
the month of September by his own autho-
rity, and without any lawfull warrant, im-
pose a Tax on his Majesties subjects in the
County of Yorke, of 8 pence *per diem*, for
maintenance of every Souldier of the trained
Bands of that County, which summes of
money he caused to be levied by force. And
to the end to compell his Majesties subjects
out of feare and terror to yeeld to the pay-
ment of the same, He did declare that he
would commit them that refused the pay-
ment thereof, and the Souldiers should bee

sanctified out of their estates; and they that
refused it, were in very little better condition
then of high Treason.

XXVIII

That in the monthes of September and
October last, he the said Earle of Strafford be-
ing certified of the Scottish Army comming
into the Kingdome, and he the said Earle of
Strafford being Lieutenant generall of his
Majesties Army, did not provide for the de-
fence of the Towne of Newcastle as Hee
ought to have done, but suffered the same to
bee lost, that he might the more incense
the English against the Scots. And for the
same wicked purpose, & out of a malicious
desire to ingage the Kingdomes of England
and Scotland in a National and bloody war,
he did write to the Lord Conway the generall
of the horse, and under the said Earles com-
mand, that he should fight with the Scottish
Army at the passage over the Tyne, whatso-
ever should follow, notwithstanding that the
said Lord Conway had formerly by Letters
informed him the said Earle, that His Maje-
sties Army then under his command, was
not of force sufficient to encounter the Scots,
by which advice of his, he did contrary to the
duty

duty of his place betray his Majesties Army then under his command, to apparent danger and losse.

All and every of which words, counsell, and actions of the said Earl of *Strafford* traitterously and contrary to his allegiance to our Sovereigne Lord the King, and with an intention and endeavour to alienate and withdraw the hearts and affections of the Kings liege people of all his Realmes from his Majesty, and to set a division betweene them, and to ruine and destroy His Majesties said Kingdomes. For which they doe further impeach him the said *Thomas Earle of Strafford* of High Treason against our Sovereigne Lord the King, his Crowne and digniry.

FINIS
